

# THE HOME

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## RECEIPIES.—VEGETABLES.

### Corn.

1 qt. cut corn, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup milk, 2 tablespoons butter.

Husk the corn and remove the silk (a stiff whisk broom is useful for this). With a sharp knife cut down the center of each row of kernels, and scrape or grate the corn from the cob. Cook the corn for twenty minutes; add the milk, salt, and butter. Serve as soon as heated through.

### Corn on Cob.

Husk the corn and remove the silk. Cook from twenty to forty minutes in boiling salted water. The corn baked in the inner shuck for thirty minutes is sometimes served.

### Stuffed Egg Plant.

4 egg plants, 1 cup tomato sauce, 4 tablespoons butter, 2 eggs, ½ teaspoon pepper, 1 cup crumbs, 2 teaspoons salt.

Wash the egg plant, and cook in boiling water for fifteen minutes. When cold, cut in half, and throw away the seed. With a spoon remove the pulp, taking care not to break the skin. Melt the butter in the frying pan, add the crumbs, pulp and tomato. Cook five minutes, and put in the salt and pepper. Remove from the fire and stir in the beaten eggs. Fill the shells and bake in a hot oven twenty minutes.

### Stewed Egg Plant.

Cook like squash. The addition of tomato sauce to the pulp improves the flavor.

## THE COLLEGE WOMEN AS HOME-MAKERS.

Read at the Commencement Exercises of the Agricultural College by Lizzie O. Mackay.

"Give us the grand term 'woman' once again,  
And let's have done with 'lady' one's a term  
Full of new force, strong, beautiful and firm,

Fit for the noblest use of tongue or pen;

And one's a word for lackeys.

One suggests

The mother, wife, and sister!

One the dame

Whose costly robe, mayhap, gives her the name."

In discussing the subject the College Woman as Home-Maker let us view it from three points; the tendencies of today, the reasons for the same, and present possibilities.

In olden days our grand-mothers use to devote their entire time to the business of housekeeping, but as years roll by conditions change and instead of finding the mother giving her undivided attention to home and children she is inclined to go to the opposite extreme, and the new woman is found at the clubs, parties, politics, or the office, while hired help takes care of the house and children. True, it is that to make a successful home-maker at the present time the wife must have outside social and intellectual development but it is the duty of every girl to study how best to meet successfully the demands made upon her by her home and those made upon her by the outside world.

Statistics go to prove that the majority of college women of today are inclined to shirk the responsibilities of the home, or else have a false ideal as their guide. It is said that up to the year 1890 out of 24 classes graduated at Vassar, a little more than 36 per cent were reported as married. So often we hear this remark from a girl graduate—"Do you think I would shut myself up in a little house and content myself with housekeeping, when such bright prospects are before me to benefit the world and make a name for myself as an author, artist, scientist or business woman? Housekeeping is such a waste of time, and such drudgery, no development in it whatever."

A person with such a conception of home-making is far better outside of the home, but if a college does anything for a girl it should prepare her for ideal womanhood, not ideal student or wage-earner.

G. Stanley Hall says: "I insist that the cardinal defect in the woman's college is that it is based upon the assumption implied and often expressed if not almost universally acknowledged, that girls should primarily be trained to independence and self-support, and that matrimony and motherhood, if it come, will take care of itself, or as some even urge, is thus best provided for. We must first of all distinctly and ostensibly invert the present maxim, and educate primarily and chiefly for motherhood, assuming that if that does not come single life can best take care of itself because it is less intricate and lower and its needs far more easily met."

Whoever asked if the holy mother, whom the wise men adored, knew the astronomy of the Chaldeans or had studied Egyptian or Babylonian, or even whether she knew how to read or write her own tongue, and who has ever thought of caring? We cannot conceive that she bemoaned any limitations of her sex, but she has been an object of adoration all these centuries because she glorified womanhood. The Madonna ideal shows us how much more whole and holy it is to be woman than to be artist, orator, professor or expert, and suggests to men that to be man is larger than to be gentlemen, philosopher, general, president or millionaire.

"But with all this love and hunger in my heart," continues G. Stanley Hall, "I cannot help sharing in the growing fear that modern woman, at least in more ways and places than one, is in danger of declining from her orbit; that she is coming to lack just confidence and pride in her sex as such, and is just now in danger of lapsing to mannish ways, methods, and ideals, until her cardinal divinity may become obscured. But if our worship at her shrine is with a love and adoration a little qualified and unsteady we have a fixed and abiding faith without which we should have no resource against pessimism, for the future of our race, that she will ere long evolve a sphere of life and even education which fits her needs as well as, if not better, than those of man fit him."

There is no question that a woman

who does not pursue the natural and common vocation of woman may enjoy an intellectual development. Many such exceptional women can follow with satisfaction the ordinary professions for men, sweep shop, carry on business, labor for churches, schools and charitable societies, and take active part in the various social movements which are furthered by public discussion and active stimulation of public opinion, but these exceptional women will, as a rule, contribute far less to the real progress and development of mankind than the normal woman whose intellectual opportunities they are apt to under-rate.

True it is that many who enter upon the duties of wife and mother, do not get the development out of it possible, but there is no excuse for a woman who has had the advantages of college not to get from her daily labors development far superior to her sister who chooses a professional life.

President Eliot of Harvard in discussing the "Normal American Woman," writes: "Going to housekeeping under new conditions is also a valuable piece of mental training. The young woman has new duties, or new application of arts which she learned from her mother. Her husband brings home many subjects for thought and speculation which are new to her. He probably has a different trade or occupation from her father, with different invitations, obstacles and prospects. With the coming of children the mother not only experiences new joys and new things to learn and new difficulties, to contend with. Tenderness sympathy and love are indispensable in the care of babies and the bringing up of young children; but there is a large opportunity also for careful thought and practical wisdom, in addition to those natural sentiments, particularly if the family lives in sparsely settled country, or is not rich enough to command the prompt services of all sorts of specialists and helpers.

The process of training several children to helpfulness, mutual forbearance and productive co-operation is one which requires much mental capacity in the trainer, who is usually the mother. In imparting this training